

TRINITY COLLEGE.

A BIG MASS MEETING HELD IN DURHAM.

With Representative Business Men in the Lead—\$108,172 Subscribed for the College.

Durham has never let up on the Trinity College and the Baptist Female College question. To the contrary, it seems to have increased its enthusiasm from day to day until Tuesday night, when there was a culmination in a great mass meeting. Then the citizens talked and worked; and it now looks very much like Raleigh will, ere long, be singing "Brer Ephraim's Got de Coon and Gone On."

The Globe gives an extended account of the Durham meeting from which the following is taken: Dr. E. A. Yates was called to the chair, and on the platform with him were seated Messrs. W. Duke, President Crowell, E. J. Parrish, W. W. Fuller, J. S. Carr, J. H. Southgate, Rev. J. L. White and Alex. Walker. Mr. J. H. Southgate acted as Secretary.

Messrs. J. H. Southgate, I. M. Reams and G. A. Jordan were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions. While these gentlemen were out, Dr. J. F. Crowell was introduced, who said in substance that he never made a speech except when in a pinch, and then he always tried to get out. He liked to address a live and prosperous people, and he had them before him. Trinity would add to the attractions of the place. One to three hundred young men going out each year from among us, would give us fame and make us cosmopolitan. Then, in a very short time, the endowment fund would reach \$200,000, which would be spent right here, and in years to come other endowments would be added. With the attendance now, the college boys spend over \$250,000 a year in the small village in which it is located. The graduates would go forth, and as men reflect honor and glory on the town. The best talent in the United States would be employed as lecturers, and we would be put in touch with the world, and in touch with any city in refinement and culture. If the college should be located here, a large publishing house, with not less than \$10,000 capital, would be built here at once.

Men of wealth among us had set us an example, and concert and unity was only needed for success. Every cent invested in this way would be for the betterment of humanity.

Rev. J. L. White was in perfect sympathy, and would do all he could for the great movement. In all probability we would yet have an opportunity of making a happy union of the Trinity boys and Baptist girls. He wanted to applaud the spirit of Durham, and her social, moral and healthful environments. Perhaps it was well that the Baptist college was not located here at first, as it had brought out our pride and energy.

Mr. Carr said he would not waste the time in words. He had been badly dogged on a recent occasion in trying to locate a college here. He had followed Trinity in her dark days in the woods in Randolph county, and if he could help locate it in Durham, the dearest spot to him, he would not spare his efforts or his dollars. Mr. Carr lauded Rev. Dr. Crowell highly, and boasted proudly that he was the first man to discover him among the hills of Pennsylvania, and induce him to come to this State.

Mr. Ed. Parrish said that he was glad that we had Duke and Carr with us, yet we could do as much as they. We could do our best, they could do no more. Our social and moral environments were as good as anybody's, and good enough for anybody. There was no danger about not getting anything we wanted, if we only tried.

Mr. W. Duke was the only speech that we got verbatim. He said: "I don't speak, but I can tell you one thing: I am for Trinity College."

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: We, the citizens of Durham in mass meeting assembled, recognizing the great necessity of education to the prosperity of our town, and believing that Durham possesses many advantages for becoming an educational center, her railroad facilities, her healthfulness, her industrial interests, all contributing to this end; and learning of the probable removal of Trinity College to our town, and gratefully recognizing the magnificent gift of some of our citizens for this purpose, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the movement to establish said college in Durham.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to canvass the town to obtain from our citizens whatever they may be able to give in furtherance of the removal of said college.

The following committee was appointed to canvass the town: I. M. Reams, J. T. Pinnix, R. E. Lyon, J. R. Black, W. W. R. Israel and J. T. Mallory.

A call was then made for subscriptions, and \$108,172.00 was raised at once.

The committee will wait on our citizens for additional subscriptions.

SOLAR PHENOMENA.

One in Eastern and one in Western North Carolina—The People of Charlotte and Beaufort see Interesting Signs.

[Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.]

[A Beaufort, North Carolina, correspondent of the STATE CHRONICLE makes reference to a peculiar phenomenon which interested the people of Charlotte a few days ago, and then tells of something just as interesting which was widely observed all along the coast. Both are given below.]

The Eastern Phenomenon.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 8.—I enclose a clipping from a Charlotte paper in reference to a solar phenomenon, that I may call your attention to one still more phenomenal, to me at least. It occurred on the night of the 4th inst., about 10 o'clock. The moon was about 12 m. Westward from the east far to the westward was a perfect rainbow, having all the colors and they very distinct, as much so as I ever saw by day. The arc of the circle was the reverse of those seen by day. It was a beautiful night and little or no clouds were to be seen anywhere in the heavens. There was still another sight. It was a perfect circle around the moon. The singularity was that the moon was near the edge of the circle, and within this circle, or partially so, was another cir-

cle not so distinct, but this being around the moon just as you frequently observe them. It was near an hour before you could discover that the circles and the rainbow began to vanish. I called quite a number of people to witness the sight, and to all it was strange and such as they had never seen before. What was it that made that rainbow at night? And who before ever saw two circles around the moon in the singular way that I have just described? I am pleased with the DAILY CHRONICLE. I wish you great success and I doubt not you will have it. Very truly yours, N. M. JURY.

The Western Phenomenon.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—Many people throughout Western North Carolina are now discussing the very mysterious phenomenon which appeared in the heavens day before yesterday, and seems to have been visible in a few sections. It was in an immense circle, with a white, misty circumference, drawn upon the northern heavens, with the sun located upon its southern circumference. Around the sun was a smaller, but still large circle, the circumference of which had all the colors of the rainbow in it. There were other circles and parts of circles, with circumferences only partly defined, in which the rainbow colors commingled, concentrated with the large, rainbow circle around the sun. At the points where these circumferences crossed the great white circle, whose southern edges seemed to cover the sun, the effect in color was brilliant.

The sun was on the circumference of a large white circle, and was only the center of the smaller rainbow circle. The day was clear, not cloudy. There were slight accumulations of haze about in the heavens, but the sun shone brightly through the thickest of it, gathered together in the circumference of the circle.

The curious sight attracted much attention, and caused many an eye to water from the strain; and whenever the circumference of one circle crossed the periphery of another, a bright point was accentuated, which was so glaring that it hurt the eyes to look at it, and it was evidently a picture of the sun mirrored forth from the cloud. There were a half dozen of these solar photographs, and that fact made the whole brilliant scene very difficult to observe. It was thought by some that they observed the rainbow circle surrounding the sun and cutting the great circle at two points, reproducing twice around the great circle, making three rainbow circles grouped around the circumference of the great circle. The whole picture was visible thirty minutes, gradually fading away.

THE COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.] RALEIGH, N. C., March 11, 1890.—I read Mr. Merritt's article, use of State list books, in your issue of the 6th inst., with much interest and agree with him in his views. I write this to ask some questions, on another phase of the subject. These questions were put to me by my lean pocket-book on a recent call at a bookstore to purchase books for the use of my children in our city graded schools. They may be very silly questions to a fat pocket-book, but the nerve of a lean pocket-book is very sensitive and cannot afford to be senseless, and a majority of our pocket-books are in the same condition.

Why use a First Reader costing twenty-five cents when Holmes' First Reader, of equal merit, costs fifteen cents? Why use a Second Reader costing forty-five cents when Holmes' Second Reader, of equal merit, costs twenty-five cents? Why use a Third Reader costing sixty cents when Holmes' Third Reader, of equal merit, costs forty cents? Why use a Fourth Reader costing eighty-five cents when Holmes' Fourth Reader, of equal merit, costs fifty cents? Why use a Fifth Reader costing \$1.10 when Holmes' Fifth Reader, of equal merit, costs eighty cents? Why use a U. S. History costing \$1.25 when Holmes' U. S. History, in my opinion of superior merit, costs \$1. Holmes' books are the "State List" books, and the prices were fixed by the State Board of Education at lower rates for cash than they were selling for before they were placed on the State list in the interest of the people and to cheapen the means of education. The State Board succeeded in cheapening First Readers forty per cent.; Second Readers forty-four and a half per cent.; Third Readers thirty-three and one-third per cent.; Fourth Readers forty-one per cent.; Fifth Readers twenty-seven and one-fourth per cent.; and U. S. Histories twenty per cent., to say nothing of other books on the list; and yet this service by the board is ignored in a large number of cases and the higher priced books are used, when the low priced books are equal to them in every particular. Verily we ought to cease our abuse of public officers for failure to relieve us of unnecessary burdens when we thus ignore their efforts and will not avail ourselves of advantages when offered.

J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

Her Voice Did It.

A Chicago man fell in love with a telephone girl on account of her voice and proposed marriage. She accepted, but when he came to see her he flunked. Then that sad, sweet voice demanded \$3,000 in smooth, green cash and he had to fork it over.

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Proposals For Sand.

Proposals will be received by the Street Committee of the city of Raleigh until six o'clock p. m., Monday, March 17th, 1890, for furnishing 700 cubic yards, approximately, of clean sharp sand for paving purposes, to be delivered as required, along the line of street paving, on North Wilmington, Jones and Halifax streets. The right to reject part or the whole of any bid is reserved.

G. E. LEACH,
Comm'n Street Com.

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ICE! ICE!